

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1851.

"We have approved the course pursued by the Government in reference to Cuba; for it was bound to enforce respect to treaty obligations, and we always thought that if the people of Cuba desired to be free they should strike for themselves, instead of relying on American citizens to fight their battles. They have now hoisted the banner of liberty, and should rally round it to a man. Having put their own shoulder to the wheel, their calls for assistance may not be in vain. We shall look for further news from Cuba with interest. The patriots will fight desperately; for, if defeated and taken, their lives will be the sacrifice."

(Baltimore Clipper.)

We presume that our respected Baltimore neighbor, from whose paper we take the preceding, when he speaks thus of the Cubans as "having hoisted the banner of liberty," has suffered himself to be imposed upon by a publication, the making of which is obviously one of the artifices of those persons in this country who are in one way or another connected with the operations of the New York and New Orleans "Filibusters," and whose objects are, in violation of the laws of their own country and the laws of nations, to wrest the Island of Cuba from its parent stock, by means of invasion for the purposes of plunder, attended with wholesale murder, sequestration, and confiscation. That publication, whose caption is "Declaration of Independence," (of Cubans,) so far as it is pretended to be the act of more than a few individuals, whose names (if they be not men of straw) are signed to it, is obviously a rank forgery and imposture. This "Declaration," had it any valid sanction from any but a few individuals in the mountains of Cuba, is beyond all doubt of the manufacture of "Cuban patriots" in this country, better skilled in the use of the pen than in any other weapon, and whose perfect familiarity with the Anglo-Saxon tongue has enabled them to wield it with too much ability and dexterity in this "Declaration" to allow it to be mistaken by any educated men for the work of the Creoles or the Spaniards of Cuba. Take the first paragraph as a sample:

"July 4, 1851.—Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man, stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of person or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future, lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants, where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a deep suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of the seclusion of a man, from the torn and bleeding heart of a foreigner, or if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of their proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence."

Does any one of our readers believe that this parody upon the United States Declaration of Independence—these sounding phrases, these round and smoothly-turned periods—this date of the Fourth of July—was ever conceived or penned by any one of the Cubans or Spaniards, be they few or many, who have risen in arms against their Government? Or that the following paragraph was ever penned by any other than some one of those citizens of the United States who are engaged in clandestine criminal enterprises, for their own personal emolument, against the colonies of a country whose territories, by the strongest possible bonds of honor and morality, they are bound to respect and refrain from attempting to invade or molest?

"We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the republics of America, the equipments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the Island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off by force the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for all, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent will of America."

This pretended Declaration, it is too plain, is no act of the People of Cuba, but of those individuals who have in different cities of this country opened recruiting rendezvous, raised and lent money, displayed strange flags, and marshalled processions, for the purpose of seducing and deluding innocent youths and reckless desperadoes from their allegiance to their own true Government, into wild and dangerous (and, so far as the main object, plunder, is concerned, infamous) enterprises against the dominions of Spain. This Cuban Declaration has the New York or New Orleans stamp too deeply impressed upon its face to pass current with any other persons than such—our friend at Baltimore, for example—who are themselves too honest to suspect the use of such subterfuges by those to whose criminal enterprises he is, if we rightly understand him, as much adverse as the most conscientious upholder of the laws and treaties of his own country.

The "Clipper" is far from being the only journal which shows more confidence in the news, made to order, and in this spurious "Declaration," than we accord to either. Several of our contemporaries—and among them some whose judgment we habitually respect—have republished this "Declaration" as an authentic document, entitled to as much consideration as it undoubtedly would have been if really the act of the People of Cuba, or of any representatives chosen or authorized by them. Even if we were disposed to connive at the object of these clandestine and illegal movements from this country, we never could for an instant tolerate the principle, which lies at the bottom of them all, that the end sanctifies the means. It gives us pleasure to find that in the very centre and focus of that region of the city of New York in which "patriotism" of the Cuban sort most prevails, a journal is published which dares to confront the iniquity, and call things by their proper names. We refer to the paper from which we copy the following article:

FROM THE NEW YORK "HIBERNIAN" OF YESTERDAY EVENING.
THE CONTEST IN CUBA.—The reports of the insurrection in Cuba are too conflicting to enable us to form any very definite conclusions in regard to the result of the contest. That the islanders will at no very distant day throw off the yoke of Spanish dominion, we have never doubted. It is manifest destiny. But "the year is not yet ripe," and this violent shaking of the tree by the "patriots," as they are termed, is likely to yield but a harvest of green and bitter fruits.
The contradictory reports that have reached us evidently come from the opposing parties, and it will be some time be-

fore the facts of the encounter can be fully known. The Government, on the one side, suppresses all information unfavorable to the authorities; while, on the other, the insurgents exaggerate their success, in order to produce effect and tempt assistance in the United States.

That a strong effort will be made on the part of American "sympathizers" to reach the island and render aid and comfort to the insurgents we have no doubt, and the duty of our Government in relation to the adventures is urgent and explicit. While we should be the first to hail the independence of Cuba, we should be the last to interfere in the rebellion of her people, more especially as the outbreak has been incited by Spanish outlaws and American demagogues. We have little faith in the disinterested patriotism of Lopez and Quintana, or the philanthropy of Beach and O'Sullivan. The former are not without ambition, and the latter not without avarice.

And as for the rowdy ragamuffins who are loafing and lingering about our cities, eager for the shedding of Castilian blood—what do they know of freedom, except as a license to crime, or of the blessings of freedom, except as a license to idleness and vagabondism? These fellows have nothing but their necks at stake, and a foreign blade may as well come from a domestic halberd. Best the drum and raise the cry of war and havoc, and in twenty-four hours you can raise in this city a regiment of rowdies ready to butcher their own grandmothers. The Island of Cuba, hanging "Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear,"

presents a strong temptation to the cupidity of nations, while the imaginations of reckless marauders revel in the "beauty and booty" of the Island of the Sun. In the sacred name of Liberty they would not hesitate to violate women and plunder churches, and then impudently call on men and gods to honor them as patriots and heroes! We sympathize with the oppressed subjects of Spain, whether in Cuba or in Castile, but Heaven save them from the aid and comfort of those who seek to liberate only that they may devour!

THE CUBAN DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

The procession of "Cuban Sympathizers" at New York, on Monday evening, which was mentioned in a Telegraph despatch published yesterday, consisted, as we learn from the papers of that city, of a party of about two hundred young Spaniards, (Cubans,) who paraded through the streets, giving vent to their joy in loud cheers at the recent news from Puerto Principe. They were accompanied by a band of music, which played the Marseillaise hymn, Hail Columbia, and other patriotic airs. The flag of the revolutionists was exhibited, consisting of three white and three blue stripes, with a red triangle near the staff, having in its centre a white star. About 10 o'clock, when the procession was over, the Cubans and their friends partook of a supper at Florence's Hotel, of which we have the subjoined account in the Express:

"After the clock was removed, large quantities of wine were brought on, and the real festivities of the evening began. Every one present seemed to be laboring under a species of gossamer and force excitement. Every body was shaking every body's hand, and pledging him in a bumper to the liberty of Cuba. Most of the proceedings were conducted in the Spanish language; and, among others, the following toasts were drunk with the wildest enthusiasm:

"The Independence of Cuba."
"The Success of the 'Flag of Free Cuba.'"
"The American People."
"The Sympathizing Cubans in other cities."
"The Battle of Cardenas."

"The 'Declamator,' (i. e. the oldest Cuban in New York.)"
"The Americans of Cuba in the United States."
"These toasts, particularly the last one, were honored with the most enthusiastic cheering we remember to have heard. Eloquent and impassioned speeches, setting forth the wrongs of Cuba and her right to be free, were made by Senores Gaspar de Betancourt and T. Tolon. Remarks were also made in English by a young American, whose name we could not ascertain. Before the evening was over, the Cuban leaders gave the health of the newspapers of New York, which toast was of course duly honored. One of the young men who served under Lopez at the battle of Cardenas was present, and was enthusiastically received."

"Near midnight the assembly dispersed with loud cheers, but not until a number of young gentlemen had given in their names as members of the forthcoming expedition. A large meeting of the patriots and their friends will soon be held, though the place has not yet been finally fixed upon."

"This is in violation of law and of treaty, and of course the Government will not tolerate any such interference. If there are Cubans here, as there are no doubt many, who feel themselves disaffected towards Spain, they must keep that position within the bounds of the free speech and free opinion which are tolerated to all; but the fitting out of an expedition in the United States against Cuba is against all law, and of course the authorities will break up all such expeditions."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This Convention on Monday adopted an instruction to the Committee on Revision requiring them to strike out the proviso to the 7th section of the Judiciary report, which reads as follows: "That no Judge of the Court of Appeals or Circuit Court shall remain in office after he shall have attained the age of seventy years." This the Alexandria Gazette regards an important change; because it relieves several of the ablest Judges of the State from a Constitutional prohibition, and leaves to the people of the respective Districts and Circuits to say when a Judge is incapable of serving them efficiently by reason of age or other infirmity.

The Convention was endeavoring to bring its business to a close, so as to adjourn to-day, (Thursday,) in order to bring the new Constitution within the operation of the act passed by the last Legislature, which provides that, should the new Constitution be agreed upon by the 1st of August, the vote on its ratification or rejection should be taken on the 4th Thursday in October.

There is much debate in the papers about the propriety of the practice of medicine by ladies. Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, in Godey's Lady's Book for August, has taken up the subject, and writes earnestly in favor of the measure. "There are," she says, "a few self-evident propositions, and it would be questioning the common sense of mankind to doubt the general belief on these points. One is, that women are by nature better qualified than men to take charge of the sick and suffering; a second, that mothers should know the best means of preserving the health of their children; and a third point is, that female physicians are the proper attendants for their own sex in the hour of sorrow."

In speaking of the exclusion of females from the profession, she says: "To this practice, and consequently to the increased ignorance and helplessness of women as regards their own diseases and their children's well being, we believe, is, in a great measure, to be attributed the increased and increasing constitutional ill health of the American people."

This is a subject entirely distinct from any trade about "Women's Rights." Let society go on as it has done, and women retain their just and true place in it, there is still much that may be said in favor of opening the secrets of this profession to female practitioners, who will certainly be quite as well able to attend to female diseases and to officiate as nurses to the sick as the other sex.—Harford Courant.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—The Philadelphia papers state that the four men whose charred remains were found on Sunday morning last in the ruins of a shanty in Bedford county, which had been burnt during the night, were first murdered and the house burnt to conceal the act. One of the murdered men was a contractor on the canal, who had appointed the ensuing Monday to pay off his workmen, and it is presumed that he had \$3,000 in his possession.

At the late session of the United States District Court at Springfield, Illinois, two young men, Hiram Porcell and Elias Wardell, indicted for robbing the mail, pleaded guilty; when, in consequence of their youth, both being 18 years of age, they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Three months' imprisonment, for a confessed robbery of the mail! This leniency is more like encouragement than punishment of a crime for the commission of which there can be neither excuse, nor hardly any extenuating circumstance.

An exchange paper says the following actually occurred in the early part of the present century:

"A letter came to the post office at Richmond, Virginia, directed 'To My Mamma, living in the City of Richmond.' A day or two after, a little fierce looking old woman such as he had in the post office window, and calling to the young man in the office, said 'Mister, is you got any letter here, from my son Johnny?' 'Yes,' said the young man, handing her the letter, which was from her son Johnny."

A PAINTING FROM THE LIFE.

That all that is sent abroad from Washington by letter-writers for the newspapers is not gospel, and that some of it is hardly credible, is certainly true. But one meets occasionally, in distant newspapers, sketches which, so far from being mere inventions, or even exaggerations of fact, are life-like pictures of scenes the truthfulness of which will be attested by all who have been placed in circumstances to observe and remark their leading traits. A letter of this character now lies before us. However tempted by descriptions of one or two individual cases, the features of which would be immediately recognised by many, we select, as both instructive and interesting, the following general view of a class of cases of which whoever has lived as long at Washington, as we have, cannot but have known frequent instances.

The caption to this Letter, published originally in the *Natchez Courier*, is, "Etchings; or a series of Letters from an American Tourist travelling in the United States, addressed to a Southerner at home;" and bears the date Washington. The following extract is offered to our readers as a sample of it:

If you were ever in Washington not long after the commencement of an Administration, you will not forget the army or armies of office-hunters that thronged the avenues, crowded the lobbies, crammed the ante-rooms of the Secretaries of the Departments, and literally besieged the President in his own castle, the White House.

The scenes in the vestibules and ante-rooms of the Secretaries in these office-seeking times are very rich and very humiliating. For instance, Mr. John Smith, a man of fine feelings, and a respectable citizen in his own town, comes up to get, if he can, the appointment of a one thousand dollar post office. He is backed by "all his friends," has letters from Col. Bull, who once shook hands with the President, and from Saul Skyles, Esq., who once rode in the stage with the President's mother; from Hon. Peter Parsley, who was once a Representative in Congress, and had been presented, with fifty others, to his Excellency in the east room as a levee, and reminds him of it in his letter; and perhaps a letter from Mrs. Brimble, an ex-Senator's lady, to the lady of the President.

Armed thus, Mr. John Smith deems himself irresistible. He expects to carry all before him. He alights from the cars in Washington, and looks round upon the crowd with a patronizing eye. He orders a hack with an emphasis. He commands a room at Gadby's. He the next day walks among the big bugs as big a bug as they. He delivers his letters. He finds the President's lady is out, and gives it to the porter. He has not been a week in Washington, at three dollars and a half a day at Gadby's, before he learns the lesson, that in Washington letters of introduction are "matters of course," and like every thing else which are "matters of course," are esteemed worthless. No body reads or notices them. They prove nothing. Two words with an honorable Senator or honest Representative from the applicant's part of the country a President or Secretary thinks more of than a mail-bag of "letters of introduction." The man who goes without one is more likely to succeed than he who depends on them. I would sooner trust a man who carried his character in his face rather than in his pocket.

Mr. Smith having delivered his letters, and especially that to the President, goes at the reception hour to the White House to see him. The President usually receives men on business from ten to one. During these three hours the office-seekers throng the hall and out-chamber to his room, each waiting his turn; for it is first come first served. Mr. John Smith, having made his way to the landing, finds it filled with people, like a depot platform waiting for the train. Some of the men pace up and down rapidly at every turn, casting their eager glances at a short door, outside of which stands a servant with his hands filled with cards; for each visitor as he came up handed his card; let the attendant hold a pile of fifty, laid in regular order. Mr. Smith has come late, he has delayed to be more than usually particular about his toilet, and his card made the fifty-first; that is, fifty-one men have had to have audience before his turn comes. But he is yet innocent of this fact; (but he learns it by heart why he.) He now bows respectfully to the waiter, and asks him why he does not announce him by going in and telling the President he is waiting. "The President is engaged," answers the man, rather shortly. Before Mr. Smith can say more he is hustled away by seventeen gentlemen, each anxious to know when his own turn is coming. They hear, and go pacing up and down again. What a noise! Full one hundred boots tramping up and down in ceaseless foot-falls. Men can't sit still waiting in suspense. They must keep in motion. Mr. Smith thinks he never saw so much walking. Hardly two gentlemen walked in pairs. Every man seemed to pace up and down alone, and to be shy of his neighbor. Doubtless all were strangers to their own success and prospects of audience. Mr. Smith thought they all wore a scowl and had a sheepish look. After waiting an hour, he begins to feel sheepish himself. He feels it is beneath his dignity to be dancing attendance this way—he, a free American! He has seen full a score admitted one by one. It is fast approaching one o'clock. He sees a man about to go in his turn, when three members of Congress appear, and the man is gently put back, and the members admitted. "Why is this?" he fiercely demands. "Members of Congress always take precedence of all who go in by card, sir," answered the attendant. Mr. Smith sighs at this new obstacle. His fancy conceives a continued procession of M. C.'s calling on the President. Mr. Smith goes away at one o'clock, his card the thirty-fourth on the list. "Come again to-morrow," says the patient attendant.

The next day he is at his post with four-score more. But it is a committee day, and the President is clothed with detailed committees from the Senate or House from ten to one. Not a soul is admitted by card! After three weeks, Mr. Smith sees the President to be told "to leave his papers and they will be examined." He waits three weeks more in the ante-room to get a second interview with the President, to ask him if he has "examined his papers." The President refers him to the proper Department, where his papers have been sent. It takes him thirty-three days heel-kicking in the Secretary's ante-room before he can get audience of this great man. Five times his bill at Gadby's has been made out and laid upon his dressing table. At length, in despair, he waylays the Secretary as he is stepping into his carriage. "Oh, ah, Mr. John Smith! True, sir! Yes, your papers have been examined, and they are perfectly satisfactory. But—" "Perfectly satisfactory, sir! I am delighted!" exclaimed Mr. Smith, with exquisite happiness.

"But I am sorry to have to say that the office you seek is not vacant. It is my determination to retain the present incumbent. Good morning, Mr. Smith."

Mr. Smith looks after the Secretary's carriage as it rolls away. His eyes are dim with tears. He thinks of his debt at Gadby's, incurred on hope; of the borrowed money which he came to Washington, to be paid on his return; or of his wife and children, and the next morning Mr. Smith's body is found in Goose river!

The coroner's inquest reported, "Death by drowning." The R. U. S. Agent records, "Death by office-seeking."

THE CASE OF INDIA RUBBER.—The editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has just returned from an extensive journey in the East, states that in those tropical regions where it was necessary to transport water he found that river water placed in an India rubber bag, and securely corked, remained at the end of six weeks perfectly sweet and good, while water carried in the whole skin of an animal, as is the custom in that country, became excessively offensive in the desert in a few days, besides assuming the color of a pale decomposition of coffee. In wooden casks, another method adopted by travellers, the changes wrought on the water are analogous to those observed in water tanks at sea. The writer does not decide whether the preservation of the water is due to the utter exclusion of air, or to the influence exerted upon it by the material itself. The fact is one of much importance to travellers in tropical countries, where the supply of this important element is frequently necessary to transport through great distances.

RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Union of Sunday last publishes an article from the *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, giving a statement of the financial condition of several of the Departments, including the War Department. The inference which the Union draws from this statement is, that the assertion that the appropriations for the "support of the army" for the fiscal year, which terminated on the 30th of June last, were insufficient, was unfounded; and that, while the Secretary was complaining of a deficiency of money, there was a large surplus on hand; and, consequently, that the reason assigned for dismounting several companies of light artillery—to wit, that the Department was straitened for means—had no foundation in fact. The *Intelligencer* says that at the commencement of the current fiscal year (last instant) there was on hand, over and above expenditures, an unexpended balance of \$4,070,873 52, which, with the appropriations for the present year, would amount to \$7,634,694 19.

Making a total of \$11,905,467 71 are styled "the resources of the War Department;" and the Union proceeds to argue from this that the Department was simply provided with means to supply all the wants of the service.

The Union is either wonderfully deceived, or is seeking to deceive its readers. The facts are simply these:

The balance stated to be in hand is the balance of all sums in the Treasury subject to the order of the War Department. The fact may not be known to many of the readers of the Union (though we suppose its editors can scarce be ignorant of it) that the appropriations for the War Department, as for all other Departments, are not made in gross, but are subdivided into various heads, specifying the objects to which the money is to be applied. Many of these appropriations are for objects which have no connection with "the support of the army," such as for building lighthouses, making surveys, constructing fortifications, erecting arsenals, the manufacture of arms, the support of the armories, and of the Military Academy, &c. The Department has no right to apply money appropriated for these objects to "the support of the army," nor has it generally the right to apply appropriations made for one branch of the service to any other branch of the service. For instance, it has no right to apply money appropriated for the pay of the army to the subsistence of the army or to the Quartermaster's Department. If, then, there be a deficiency in the appropriations for any essential branch of the service, the Department is effectually crippled, however liberally every other object may be provided for. That this is the case at present, we proceed to show.

The balance subject to the order of the Department remaining in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year is stated by the *Intelligencer* to be \$4,070,873 52; but, taking it from another set of books, in order to enter the details, we find it somewhat more—viz. \$4,089,153 55.

Of this there were appropriations—

1. For surveys, lighthouses, roads, rivers, harbors, and similar works, \$235,921 80
2. For expenses of the Mexican and Indian wars, Northern frontier troubles, &c. (being old appropriations liable for claims now under and still coming in), \$1,155,652 19
3. For fortifications, magazines, arsenals, and other works of a permanent character, and for the manufacture of arms, cannon, &c., \$1,253,903 54
4. For the Military Academy, \$4,752 07

Deducting these amounts, (which have no application to the expenses of the personnel of the army or its support in the field,) there remains the sum of \$1,358,823 95 for the support of the army proper; that is, for pay, subsistence, clothing, medical supplies, transportation, and generally for all that is necessary to sustain an army in the field and supply the means for its movements when engaged in active operations. Among these objects that sum is thus distributed:

For pay and allowances of officers and soldiers \$1,218,425 12
For subsistence, 255 03
For clothing, 48 76
For medical and hospital supplies, 97,795 13
For recruiting expenses, 5,069 25
For Quartermaster's Department, 37,250 69

Total, as above, \$1,358,823 95

Now, it is to be recollected that the only deficiency complained of as crippling to any extent the operations of the Department was in the branch of the service under the direction of the Quartermaster General, whose business it is to provide means of transportation for the troops and military supplies, to procure horses for the artillery and cavalry, and supply forage and equipments, to clothe the men, to furnish tents and camp equipage, and generally to provide an infinite variety of articles necessary to the existence of an army as such, as well as to its operations in the field. Now, as early as the 15th of April last, the Quartermaster General reported to the Secretary of War that the appropriations for these objects were entirely exhausted. How, then, does the above balance appear to the credit of that Department? And how were the indispensable wants of that branch of the service supplied during the two and a half months that intervened before the new appropriations became available on the 1st instant? They were supplied, first, by applying thereto some old unexpended balances of former years; and, second, by loans from the Pay and other Departments, payable when the appropriations for the current year should become available. This balance of \$37,250 69 is the remains of the money thus obtained; and the Quartermaster's Department, instead of having an available balance to its credit on the 30th June last, was in fact indebted on that day several hundred thousand dollars for loans from other Departments, besides having accepted drafts and outstanding obligations, swelling the demands against the appropriations on the first day of the current year to more than \$1,130,000.

So long as the Quartermaster's Department was without funds, even though there were twenty millions of dollars in the Treasury subject to the order of the War Department for other objects, there would be no means applicable to the service of the former embracing the numerous particulars above mentioned, as well as the purchase and support of horses for the light artillery companies so especially referred to by the Union; and, as such was the fact, it disposes at once of the whole argument of the Union.

The assertion of the Union that "the cash means at the disposal of the Department are two millions more than Mr. Corbin's estimate" is entirely erroneous. The estimates laid before Congress at the commencement of the last session exceeded twelve millions of dollars, over and above the unexpended balances remaining in the Treasury, while "the cash means at the disposal of the Department," including those balances, do not amount to twelve millions, and excluding them, to even eight millions; so that, instead of two millions more, the available means are four millions less than Mr. Corbin's estimate; and not only so, but even these limited appropriations are liable to the heavy demands above-mentioned, which accrued during the last year.

Bearing in mind, then, that the whole difficulty arises from the insufficiency of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, the account stands thus:

Estimated for the expenditure of the Quartermaster's Department for year commencing July 1, 1851, \$4,790,000
Appropriated for that year, \$4,435,000
From 30th June, 1851, 1,130,000
Leaving available over and above liabilities, \$1,305,000

And showing a deficiency in the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department of \$3,485,000, which Congress was duly advised of in advance by the Department, but refused to provide for.—*Republic.*

AN ORCHARD THAT WILL PAY.—Messrs. Morse & Houghton, of Cleveland, have 93 acres all in one orchard, 34 miles east of that city. They have 6,500 peach trees of the best varieties, 2,000 apple, 400 cherry, 750 quince, and about 7,000 pear, apricot, nectarine plum trees, and grape vines.

The Charlestown (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson announces the deaths of BUCHANAN G. WASHINGTON and JOHN YATES, Esqs., two of the wealthiest citizens of that county. Mr. Washington died on Sunday, in his 61st year; and Mr. Yates on the 6th instant, aged 75, in the county of Cumberland, England, his native place, where he was born a slave.

A SERVICEABLE ENGINE.—It is said that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have sent upon their road, and in good running order, the first steam locomotive running between Philadelphia and South Amboy. It was put on in the year 1835, and consequently is nineteen years old.

OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Feb. 28, 1851.

I. The following order, received from the Secretary of War, is published for the information and guidance of all officers of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1851.
The enormous expenditures of the Army, particularly in the Quartermaster's Department, and several instances of reckless extravagance that have recently been brought to its notice, have led the Department to infer that a more rigid economy might be procured than has hitherto been observed. Officers of every branch of the service are therefore notified, that in regard to allowances of every description a rigid adherence to the prescribed regulations will be strictly enforced. Officers of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Department will endeavor by every possible means to reduce the expenditures, particularly in the item of transportation. No barracks or other building will be constructed, unless by order of the Department, except such as are indispensably necessary for the immediate and temporary accommodation of the troops. (See paragraphs 970 and 971, General Regulations of the Army, 1841.) These barracks must be of the cheapest kind, and in their construction, as well as in procuring fuel and forage, the soldiers should be employed more than they now are.

The Department confidently relies on the zealous co-operation of the officers in its efforts to reduce the expenditures as low as can be done consistently with the health and comfort of the troops. And the commanders on the frontiers should understand that officers of the staff are assigned to duty as their assistants; that it is the duty of all commanding officers to watch over the public expenditures in every branch of the service within their commands, and that for all excesses such commanders are held responsible. In cases when this duty is neglected, the Inspector General and the Quartermaster General will be specially port for the action of the General-in-Chief or Secretary of War.

C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.
By command of Major General Scott: R. JONES, Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 25, 1851.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 25, 1851.
The attention of the Department has recently been called to the fact that many of the frontier stations civilians are employed in various capacities, such as clerks, mechanics, laborers, and even as guards. The Department is unauthorized by any law or regulation, and in most instances the duties performed by them might and ought to be performed by the officers or soldiers. The Department is persuaded that those who have so promptly encountered the dangers of the field will cheerfully perform any duties that may devolve on them. Hereafter, therefore, the employment of civilians, and shall while in any branch of the service, and for any purpose for which soldiers could be detailed without manifest injury to the service, is strictly prohibited.

If a necessity exists for the employment of hired labor, the authority of the commanding officer shall be requisite therefor, and he shall cause the proper officers to report to him the circumstances which render the same necessary, and shall transmit this report, with his remarks, to the Department, and a copy thereof to the Commanding General of the Division.

C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.
By command of Major General Scott: R. JONES, Adjutant General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 30, 1851.
The Postmaster General acknowledges having received, under cover of a letter signed "Romulus," one hundred dollars, in two notes of the Bank of Washington, part or all of which sum, the writer says, is due to the Post Office Department.

At a meeting of the Bar of Montgomery county, held in the Court-house in Rockville on the 23d July, 1851, ALEXANDER KILGOUR, Esq., was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL T. STONESTREET appointed Secretary.

RICHARD J. BOYD moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the judicial tenure of the honorable THOS. B. DORSEY, Chief Justice, and the honorable THOMAS H. WILKINSON and NICHOLAS BREWER, Associate Justices of the Third Judicial District of Maryland, being about to terminate in pursuance of the provisions of the new Constitution, it is becoming in those who have long marked their official career to express their esteem for their services.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar will cordially cherish the recollection of the learning which illustrated the intricacies and the sagacity that softened the labors of a profession which, in the language of one of its sages, requires the incubations of twenty years.

Resolved, That the Judges of the Third Judicial District, in their retirement, be carried with them the warm regards and unfeigned regard of the members of this Bar and officers of the Court.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to forward to each of the Judges of the Third Judicial District a copy of these resolutions, and publish the same in the Maryland Journal and National Intelligencer, and that these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Court.

ALEX. KILGOUR, Chairman.
S. T. STONESTREET, Secretary.

MR. R. R. NELSON, a passenger on board the steamboat Penobscot, from New York, bound to Philadelphia, accidentally fell overboard on Saturday evening last, while conversing with a friend at the after part of the boat, and was drowned. The alarm was immediately given, and Capt. Clark had a boat manned and the engine stopped in order to save the unfortunate man, but he had sunk to rise no more before the boat could reach him.

HEAVY BURDEN TRAIN.—The largest freight train ever carried over the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad was brought in recently by the locomotive "J. Edgar Thompson," built by Mr. Ross Winans. The train consisted of eighty cars, all fully laden. The locomotive Gen. Taylor also recently brought in a train of fifty three loaded cars, coming over the summit where the grade is ninety feet to the mile. The motive power on the road is now fully equal to the greatest increase of business which is daily accumulating on it.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 26.

HARRIS CORPUS.—The case of Capt. Henry A. Naglee, who stands indicted in the Criminal Court at Washington, (D. C.) with making and procuring the payment of a fraudulent claim upon the United States Government, for expenses alleged to have been incurred by Capt. Quail, of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, in organizing his company for the Mexican war, was heard before Judge Thompson yesterday morning. It was urged on the part of the defendant that the Criminal Court at Washington was not a Federal court, and that the bench warrant issued from it was not a sufficient warrant for holding him in custody, and that if the charge could be made, it ought to be made here, and the defendant retained on his own recognizance. The case was referred to the District Attorney and overruled by the court, and an order issued for the removal of the defendant to Washington to await trial. He was then placed in charge of Mr. John Jenkins, of the Marshal's police of the Northern Liberties, by whom he was first arrested, and who, in company with Mr. Hahnel, Deputy U. S. Marshal, conveyed him to Baltimore by the afternoon cars.—*Ledger.*

MURDER IN LOUDON COUNTY, (Va.)—By a letter from "Pleasant Retreat," Loudoun county, we are informed of a quarrel which took place on Thursday last, between Mr. Lee Thompson and a Mr. Clarke, a school teacher in the neighborhood of Loudoun, which resulted in the death of Thompson. The quarrel, as we are informed, was brought about by Clarke's having punished Thompson's children while under his charge and in his school, to which Thompson took exception, and abused Clarke. Clarke, in company with a friend, went to Thompson's house in the afternoon, and demanded the retraction of some of the language which Thompson had used to him in the morning, which Thompson refused to make, when Clarke drew a revolver and fired upon him, the ball entering his left side, causing his death. Clarke was arrested, and is now in the jail at Leesburg. Thompson leaves a wife and six children.—*Alex. Gazette.*

During the hail storm on Friday last nearly five hundred panes of glass were broken from the windows of Lafayette College at Eastern Pennsylvania. Some of the stones measured six inches in circumference.

DROWNED WHILE FIGHTING.—Daniel Hennessey, of Charlestown, and Miles McFarland, of Boston, got into a quarrel on Friday, on board a vessel belonging to the former in Charlestown. From words they came to blows, and McFarland seized Hennessey by the throat. They scuffled for some time, and finally both went overboard and sank. Soon they came to the surface, McFarland uppermost, holding Hennessey by the throat with his right hand. A person on board threw him a rope, but they did not take any notice of it, and they again sank, and were both drowned.

OFFICIAL.

DECISIONS UNDER THE NEW POSTAGE ACT MADE BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.